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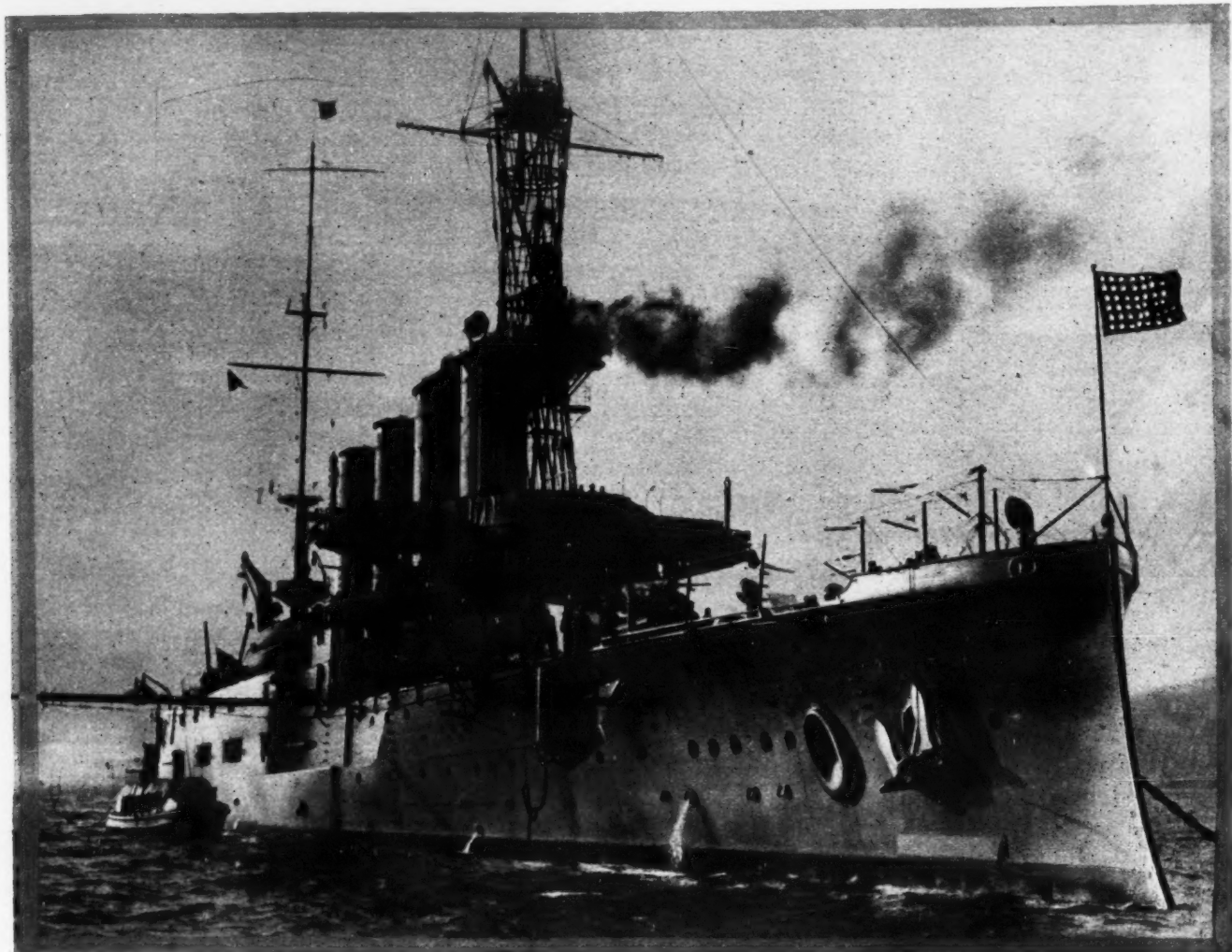


AN AMERICAN ARMY OBSERVER ON DUTY IN AN  
OUTPOST ON THE EDGE OF NO MAN'S LAND.

*(International Film Service.)*



# A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



*The United States Armored Cruiser San Diego, Blown Up and Sunk by an Unexplained Explosion on July 19, 1918. The Belief That the Ship Was Torpedoed by a German Submarine Is Widely Held, but Unconfirmed.*  
(© International Film Service.)

## AMERICAN CRUISER SUNK BY MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

THE United States armored cruiser San Diego, formerly the California, 13,680 tons, was blown up and sunk at 11 A. M. on July 19, ten miles south of Fire Island and fifty miles from the entrance to New York Harbor, by an explosion which has so far been unexplained. It was stated that the ship was torpedoed, but no proof has been forthcoming that an enemy submarine was in the vicinity. Other theories are that

the San Diego was struck by a floating mine and that the disaster was due to an internal explosion that had taken place. The belief that it was due to a German submarine was supported by the fact that during the previous few days masters of coastwise vessels had received orders to take a course that would keep them as close to the shore as safety would permit. Submarines were reported considerably east of Cape Race, Newfoundland, on the northerly steamship route. The Navy Department had been expect-

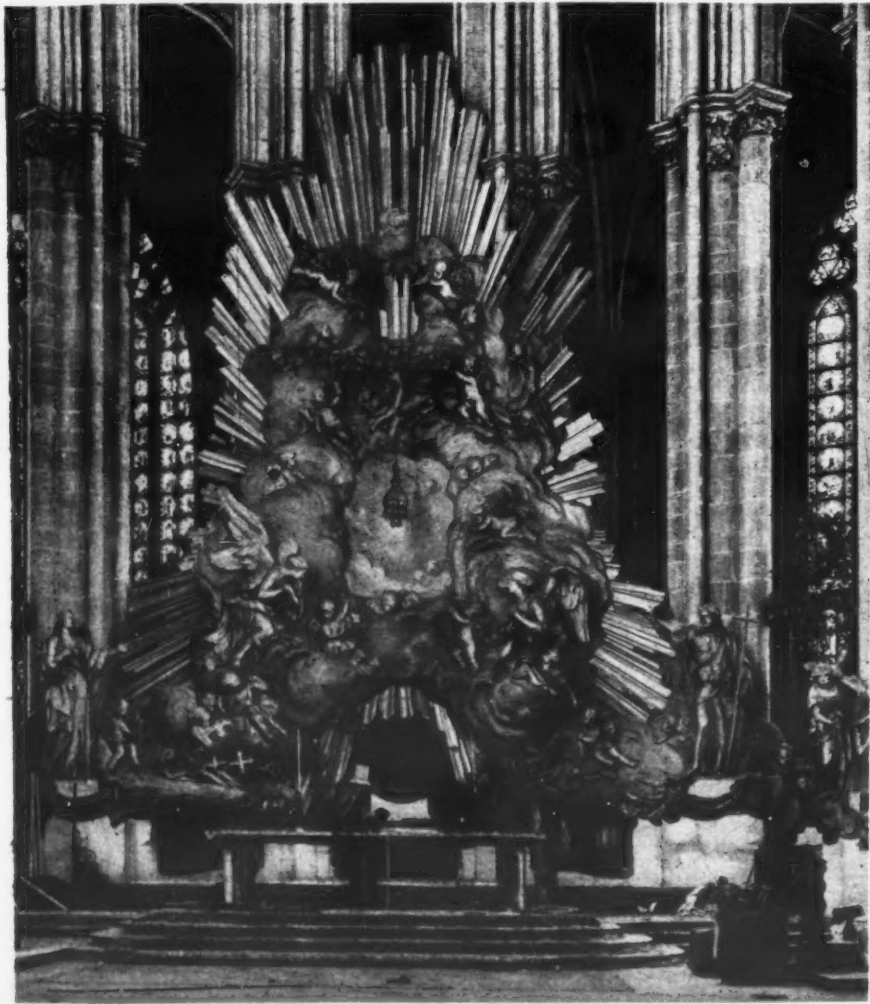
ing a repetition of the U-boat raids of May last. The San Diego, which carried a complement of 1,114 officers and men, nearly all of whom were saved, had her keel laid down in 1902 and was renamed in 1915 when the superdreadnought California was begun. For some months the San Diego had been engaged in convoying transports from America to France and England. The gunners on board were reputed to be among the best shots in the navy, with a 100 per cent. record for the turret guns.



*Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, American Liaison Officer with Foch.* (Press Illustrating Service.)

## THE WORK OF A LIAISON OFFICER.

LIAISON officers are those attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of one army for the purpose of keeping the Commander-in-Chief of another army informed as to plans and details of their execution. Such officers play a particularly important part when allied armies are acting together. They must be men of exceptional ability, with all-around military knowledge and experience, and where different languages are spoken absolutely conversant in that of the army to which they are attached. In the case of an American liaison officer, such as that attached to the staff of General Foch, the supreme commander of all the forces on the western front, much depends upon him for a correct understanding by the American generals of the instructions issued by the generalissimo. In short, a liaison officer helps toward good team-work.

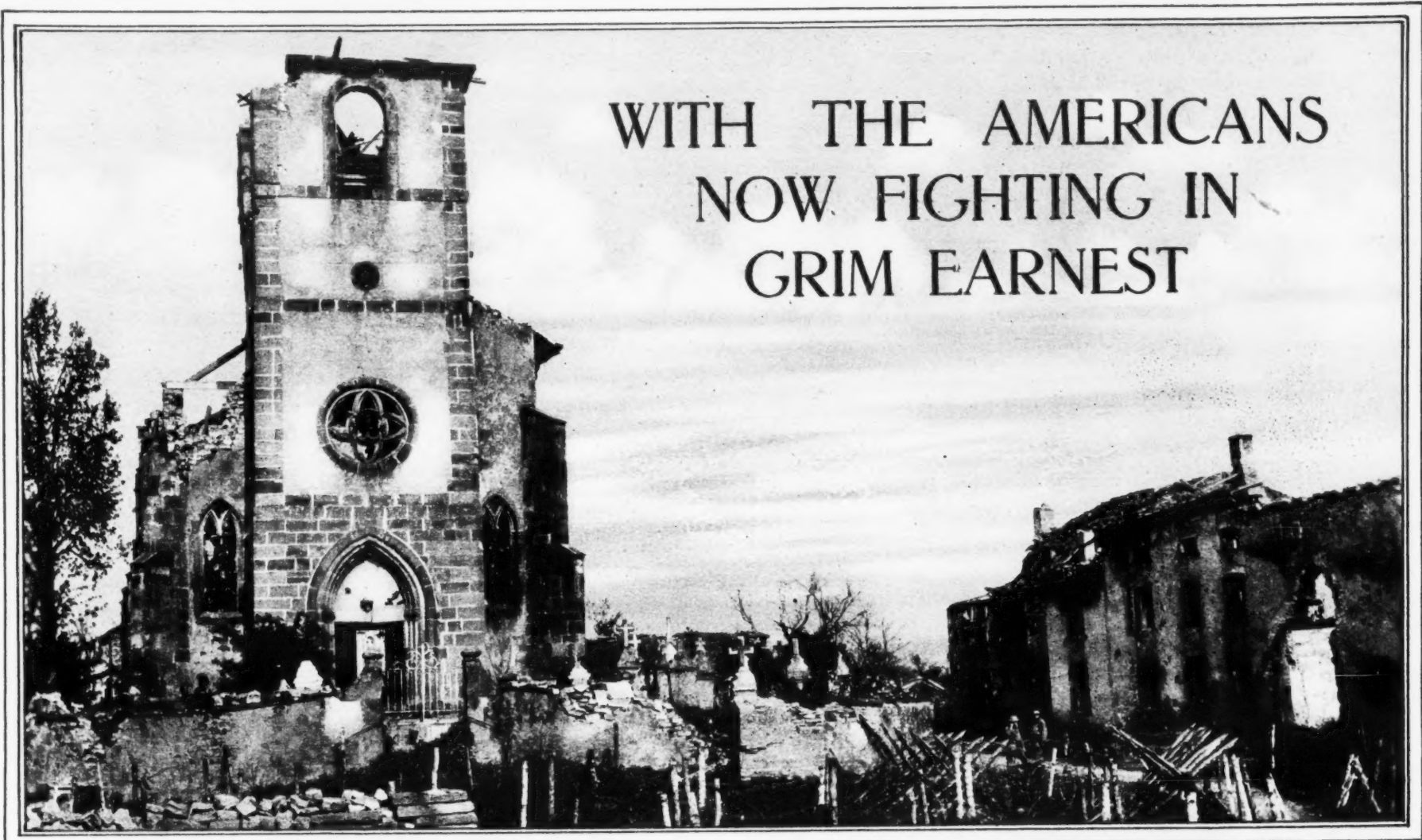


*The Famous Altar of Amiens Cathedral, Which Was Built Seven Centuries Ago and Which Has Been in Danger of Destruction During the Recent Fighting.*  
(French Pictorial Service.)



*Protective Coverings of Sand Bags to Prevent the Interior of Amiens Cathedral From Being Damaged by Shells During Fighting for Possession of the City.*  
(French Pictorial Service.)





## WITH THE AMERICANS NOW FIGHTING IN GRIM EARNEST

BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS IN A VILLAGE HELD BY AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE FRONT IN FRANCE.  
(© Committee on Public Information.)



SURGICAL WARD OF AN AMERICAN EVACUATION HOSPITAL.  
(© Committee on Public Information.)

American military participation in the war has, after a year's preparation, reached a scale which at last is impressing the Germans with the fact that they are now confronted with a grim reality. Already 1,200,-

000 men have gone across the Atlantic. The first three army corps, numbering between 675,000 and 750,000 men, are already organized and are either on the battle front or held in reserve just behind.

More than another million men are in training at home and ready to go across. Every succeeding battle in which the Americans are engaged is on a larger scale. In the great counter-offensive launched by Foch

on July 18, 1918, the fighting men of the United States played a part so great as to raise the nation to the rank of a first class military power. On this and the two pages following various aspects of the American army in France are shown.





◇◇ DUGOUTS ON THE FRONT IN FRANCE, OCCUPIED BY MEN OF THE 42D ("RAINBOW") DIVISION, COMMANDED BY GEN. MENOHER. ◇◇  
(© Committee on Public Information.)





ABOVE—AMERICAN FRONT LINE TRENCHES RUNNING THROUGH A DEVASTATED FRENCH VILLAGE.  
(© Committee on Public Information.)



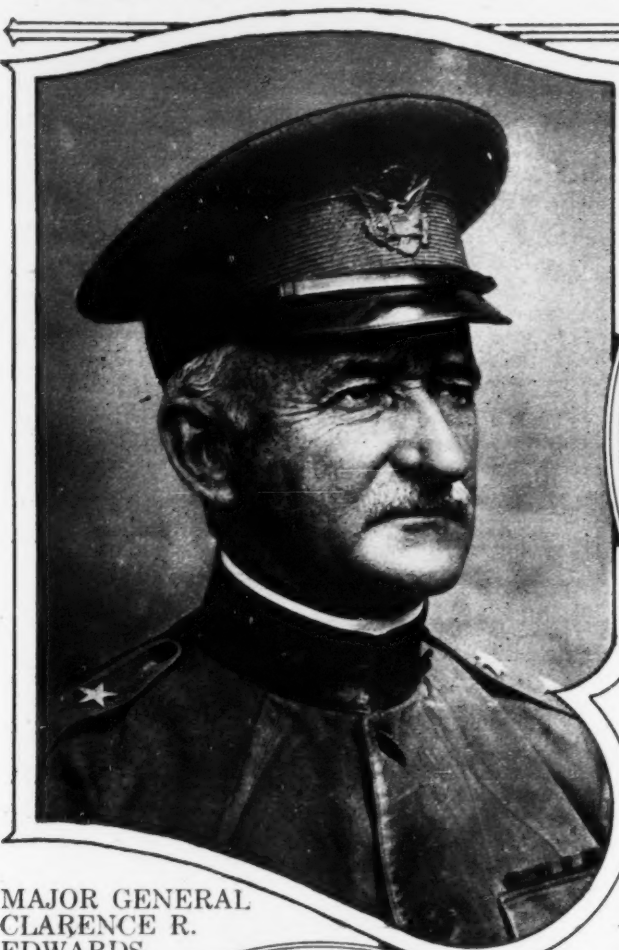
AT LEFT—MACHINE GUNNERS WHO ARE A CONSTANT TARGET FOR GERMAN SHARPSHOOTERS AND SNIPERS.  
(© Committee on Public Information.)



UNITED STATES MARINES IN FRANCE ENJOYING A BRIEF INTERVAL OF REST WHILE ON THE MARCH TO THE FRONT.  
(© Committee on Public Information.)



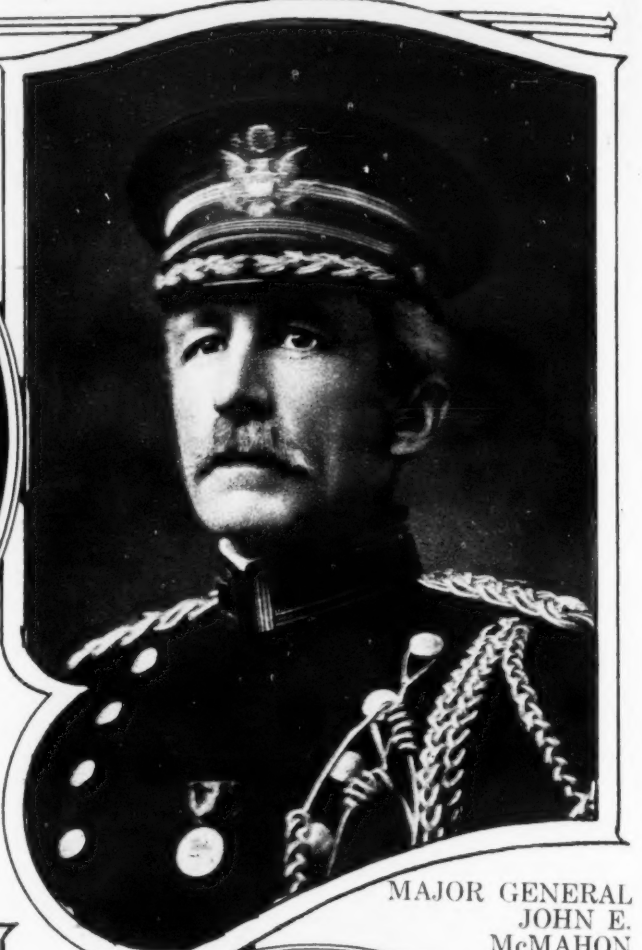
# Commanders of the American Divisions that Are Now on



MAJOR GENERAL  
CLARENCE R.  
EDWARDS  
(© Inter-  
Film  
Service.)



MAJOR GENERAL  
ROBERT L. BULLARD  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



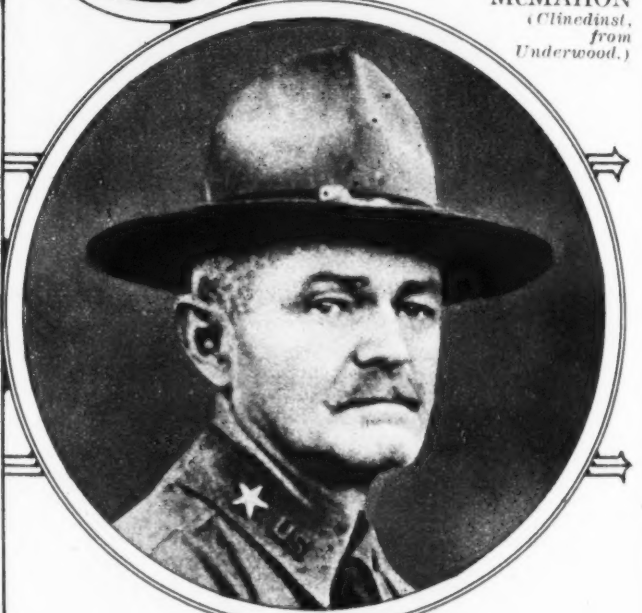
MAJOR GENERAL  
JOHN E.  
McMAHON  
(Clinedinst,  
from  
Underwood.)



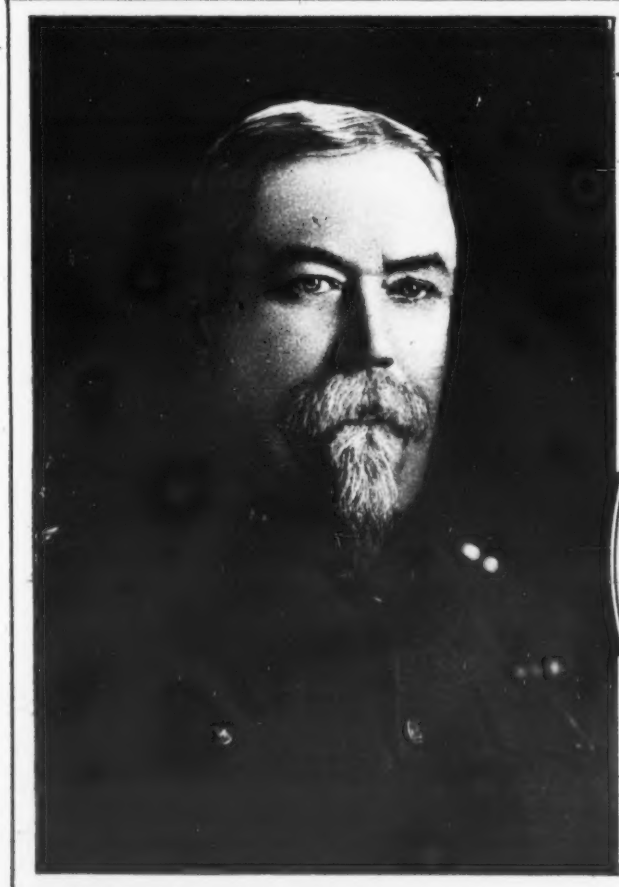
MAJOR GEN. CHARLES T. MENOHER  
(© Committee on Public Information.)



MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM G. HAAN  
(Bain News Service.)



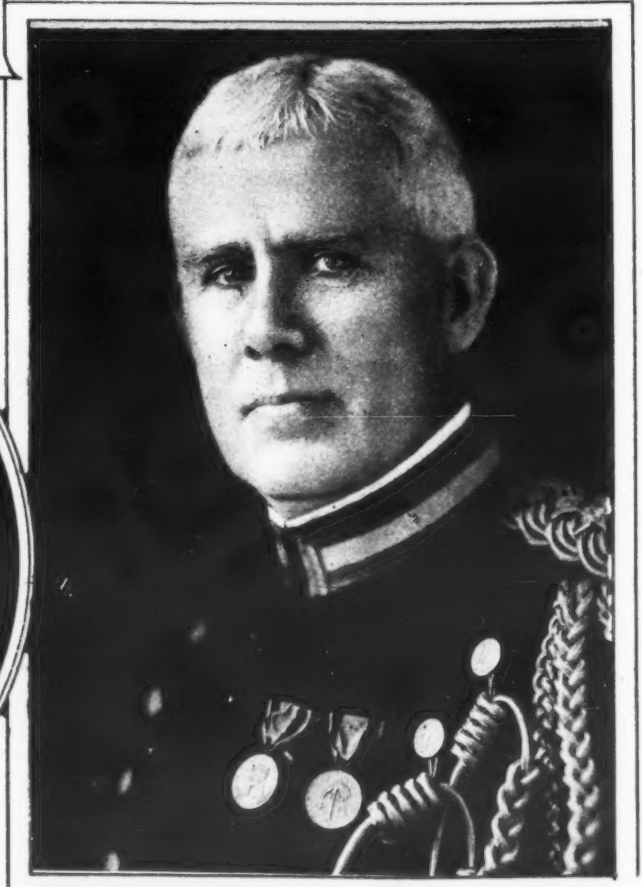
MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM P. BURNHAM  
(Paul Thompson.)



MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BELL, JR.  
(Press Illustrating Service.)



MAJOR GEN. GEORGE H. CAMERON  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



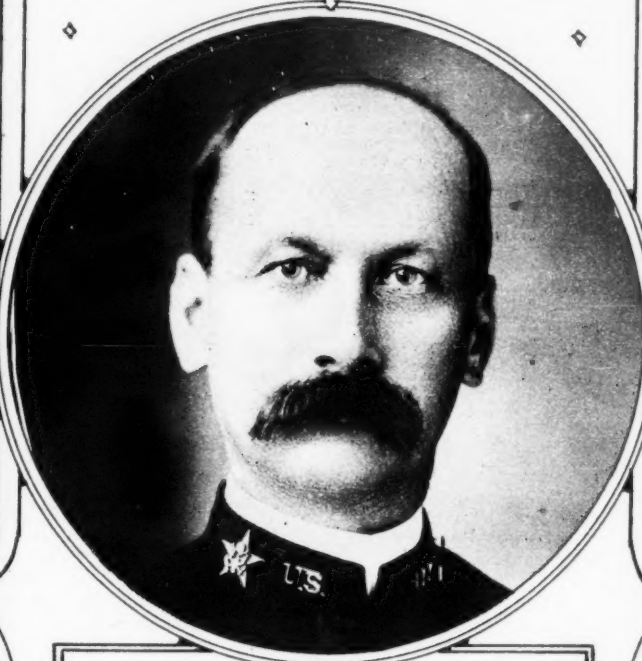
MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. DUNCAN  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



# the Firing Line and Helping to Drive the Germans Back



MAJOR GENERAL  
GEORGE W.  
READ  
(© Harris & Ewing  
From  
Paul  
Thomp-  
son.)



MAJOR GENERAL C. H. MUIR  
(© Cline-  
dust, from Press Illus. Service.)



MAJOR GENERAL  
JOSEPH T.  
DICKMAN  
(© Cline-  
dust.)



MAJOR GENERAL  
OMAR BUNDY  
(© Times Photo Service.)



MAJOR GENERAL  
HUNTER LIGGETT  
(© Times Photo Service.)



MAJOR GENERAL W. M. WRIGHT  
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

The organization of the three first American Army Corps was announced on July 13, 1918, by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of the General Staff of the Army. Each corps consists of four divisions and numbers from 225,000 to 250,000 men. These are the divisions from which the American troops engaged in the present fighting have been drawn. The following is a list of the divisions, with the names of the Major Generals commanding them, arranged according to the corps of which they form part:

## FIRST ARMY CORPS

(Temporary corps commander:

Major Gen. Hunter Liggett)

- 1st. (Regular Army), R. L. Bullard.
- 2nd. (Regular Army), including Marines, Omar Bundy.
- 26th. (Nat. Guard), Clarence R. Edwards.
- 42nd. (Nat. Guard), Charles T. Menoher.
- 41st. (National Guard), Hunter Liggett.
- 32nd. (National Guard), William G. Haan.

## SECOND ARMY CORPS

- 77th. (National Army), George B. Duncan.
- 35th. (National Guard), W. M. Wright.
- 82nd. (National Army), William P. Burnham.
- 30th. (National Guard), George W. Read.
- 28th. (National Guard), C. H. Muir.
- 4th. (Regular Army), George H. Cameron.

## THIRD ARMY CORPS

- 3rd. (Regular Army), Joseph T. Dickman.
- 5th. (Regular Army), John E. McMahon.
- 78th. (National Army), J. N. McRae.
- 80th. (National Army), Adelbert Cronkhite.
- 33rd. (National Guard), George Bell, Jr.
- 27th. (National Guard), John F. O'Ryan.



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN



## Rushing Troops to the Front by Every Kind of Vehicle



VARIOUS KINDS OF BRITISH MOTOR CONVEYANCES TO TAKE FRENCH TROOPS TO THE FIRING LINE. THOSE SHOWN HERE INCLUDE SIGHTSEEING CARS, MOTOR BUSES, AND AUTO TRUCKS.

*(French Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)*



FRENCH ARMORED CARS AND BRITISH TRANSPORT GOING FORWARD IN FRANCE.

*(British Official Photo, from International Film Service.)*



# Men and the Guns that Are Winning Glory for France



SOME OF THE FRENCH HEAVY GUNS WHICH HAVE BEEN PLAYING HAVOC WITH THE GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE GREAT COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

(French Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)

At right—GENERAL JOSEPH MANGIN, leader of the French armies advancing between the Aisne and the Marne. He was the leader of the French troops in 1916 and early in 1917 that caused the German Crown Prince's discomfiture at Verdun. In April, 1917, he commanded in the Aisne sector. He played an important part in stopping the German offensive in March, 1918.

(Photo Underwood.)

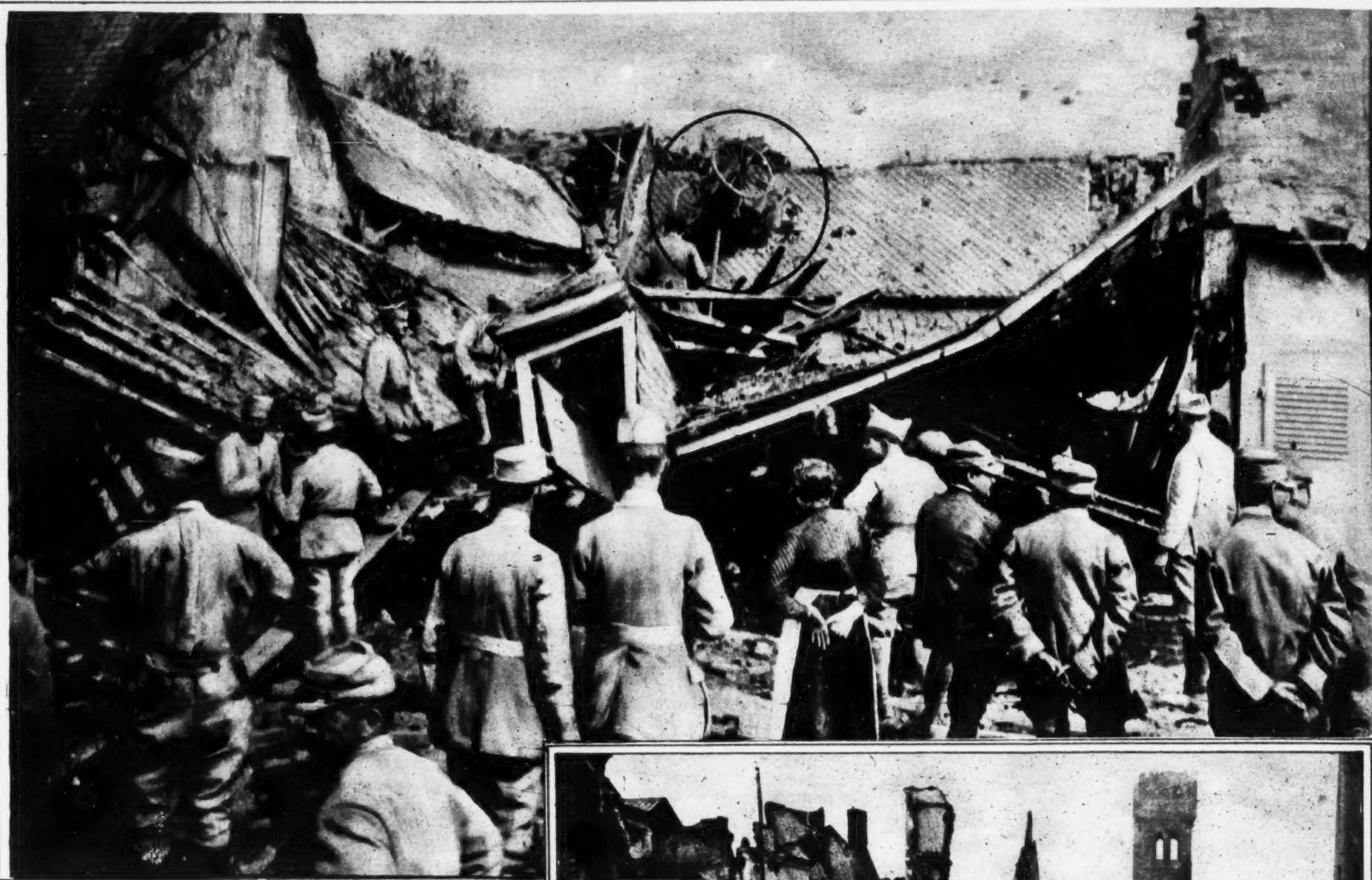


FRENCH, BRITISH, AND ITALIAN TROOPS MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER TO MEET THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE.

(British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)



# Some of the Latest Examples of Destruction in France



ABOVE—EFFECT OF A BIG SHELL WHICH STRUCK A FARM IN NORTHERN FRANCE. NOTE THE WAGON BLOWN ON TO THE ROOF.

AT RIGHT—RUINS OF BETHUNE, SHOWING THE APPEARANCE OF THE BELFRY AND CENTRAL PLACE AFTER RECENT FIGHTING.



THE CHURCH AT ST. POL, 19 MILES NORTHWEST OF ARRAS.



Caused During the Fierce Fighting Since March 21, 1918



ABOVE — A STREET IN BETHUNE AS IT APPEARED AFTER A RECENT BOMBARDMENT.

AT LEFT — THE RUINS OF CORBIE, IN THE SOMME REGION.



THE CATHEDRAL OF CORBIE, NINE MILES EAST OF AMIENS.

(Photos by Pays de France.)



# Many Momentous Changes Wrought



Albert, King of the Belgians, Who is Without a Country Until the Germans are Defeated.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



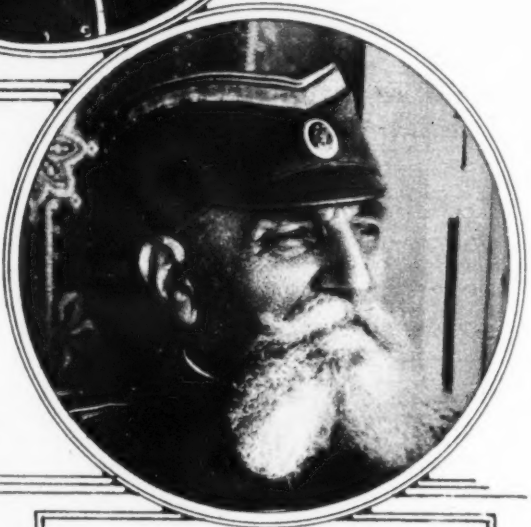
Marie Adelaide, Hereditary Grand Duchess of Luxemburg. Another Ruler Whose Country has been Conquered.



Nicholas Romanoff, the Deposed Czar of Russia, Now Reported to have been Executed.  
(Central News Photo.)



Nicholas I., King of Montenegro, Whose Country has been Conquered, Leaving Him Without a Throne to Occupy.  
(© International Film Service.)



Peter, King of Serbia, Whose Country Awaits Liberation from the Teutonic Invaders.

ON Aug. 1, 1918, the war enters upon its fifth year, with prospects for the Allies much better than at any time during the fourth year. In the principal theatre of the war, that in Northern France and Flanders, the British by a series of furious drives made strategic gains, as did the French on the Aisne and Ailette and in the Champagne. The French also restored their positions in the Verdun sector to what they had been before the great German offensive of 1915. Late in 1917 the British gained a brilliant victory at Cambrai, but as the result of a counterattack by the Germans lost a substantial part of the gain. The Winter saw the usual dying down of activity. In the Spring of 1918 the Germans opened the campaign with a series of successful offensives, the principal one of which gave them a new salient on the Marne. But as the result of a great counteroffensive by the French and Americans, the Germans were forced into a disastrous retirement and compelled to evacuate a large part of the Marne salient. During the year the Italians have experienced alternate success and failure. A great advance in the Julian Alps was followed by a retreat, which finally ended on the Piave River, across which the Austrians were finally driven. In

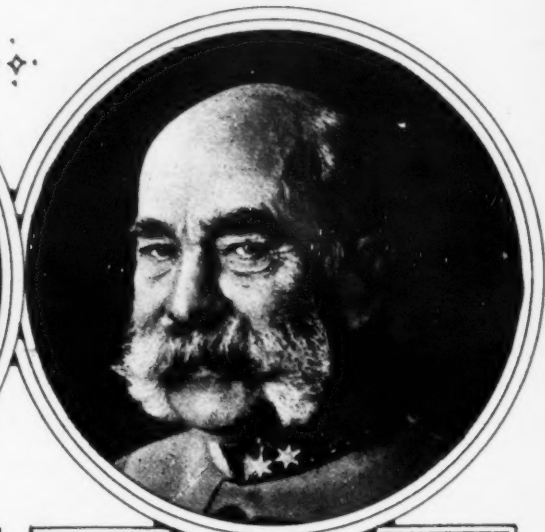




# ght During the Fourth Year of the War



Mohammed V., the Sultan of Turkey,  
Who has just Died.



Franz Josef, Austrian Emperor and  
King of Hungary, Who has also  
Died Since the War.  
(Brown Bros. Photo.)



Ferdinand,  
King of  
Rumania,  
Who was Force  
into a Peace  
with the  
Central Powers  
Which Leaves  
His Country  
at Their Mercy.

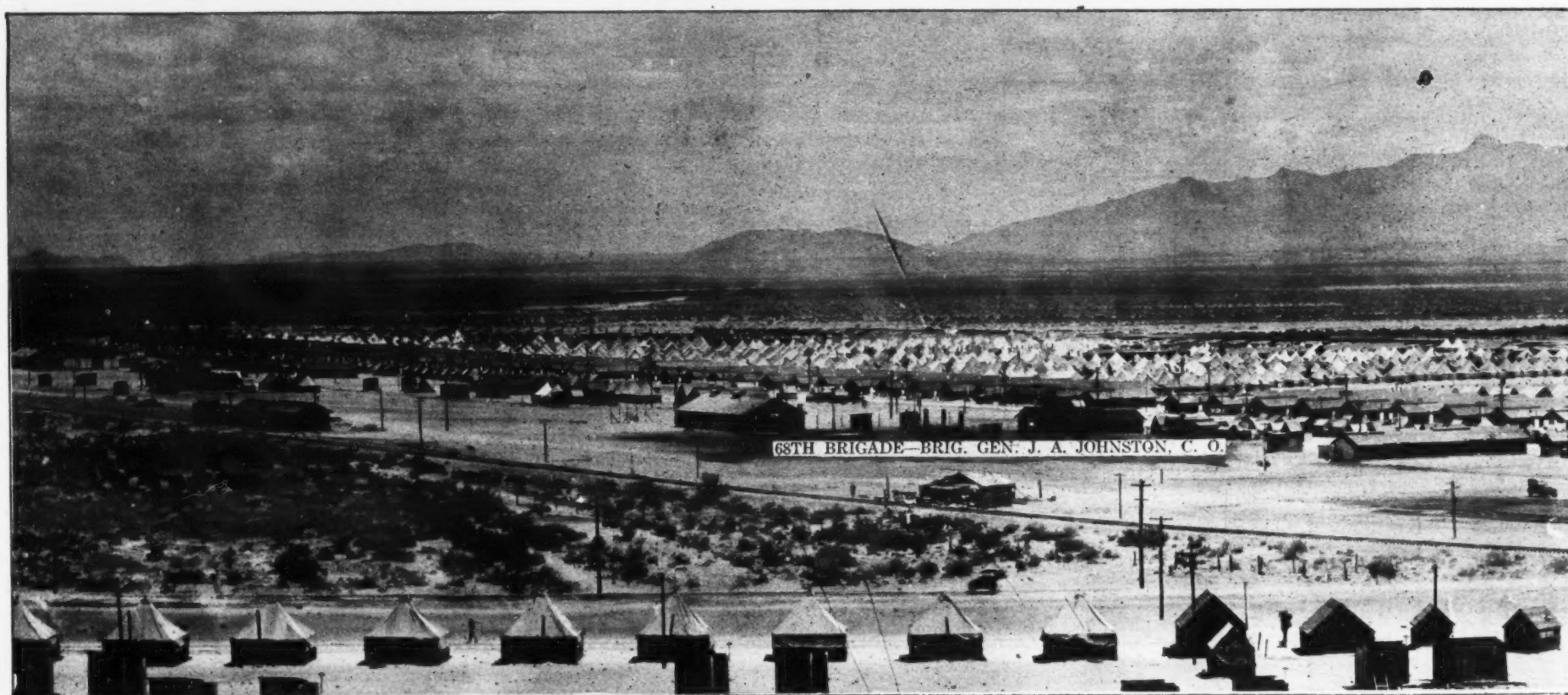
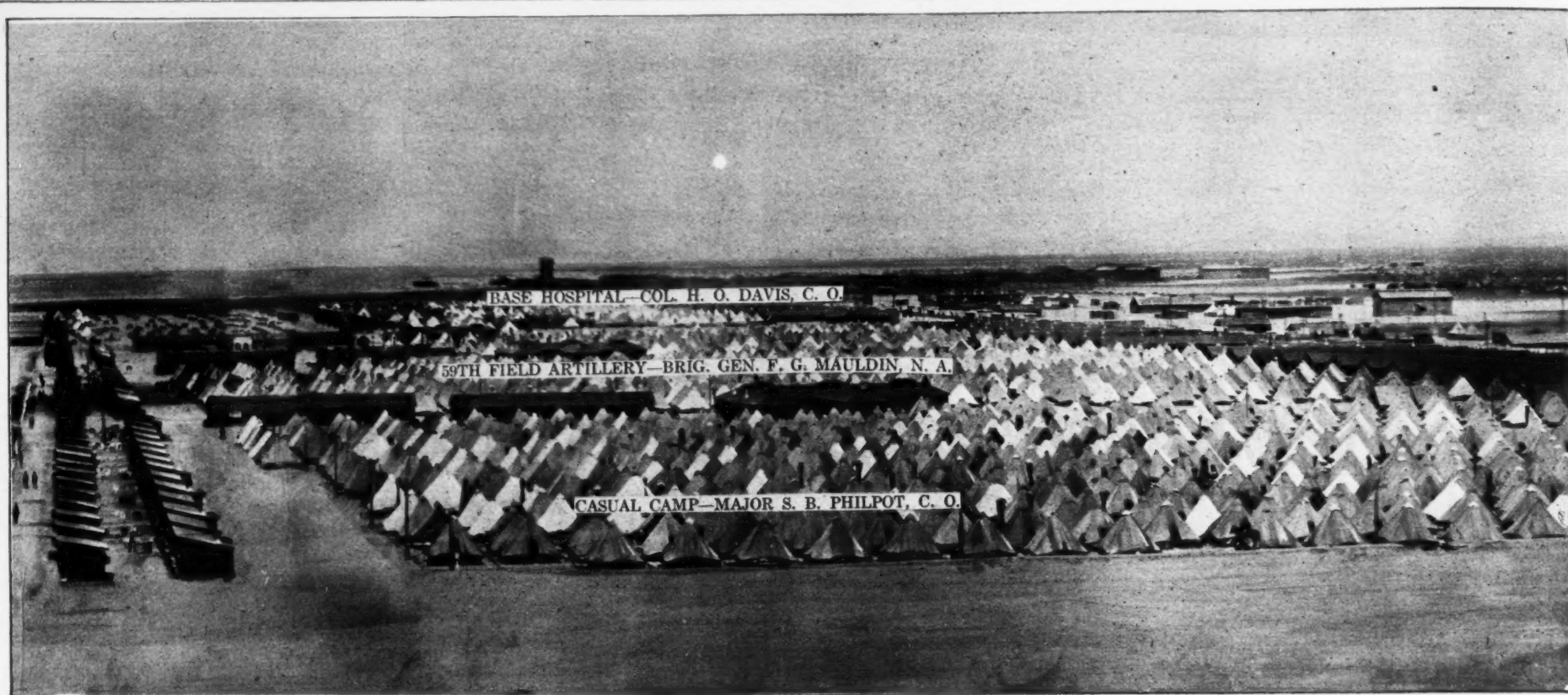


Constantine, King of the Greeks, Who  
was Forced by the Allies  
to Abdicate.

June, 1918, the Austrians began another offensive which soon ended in failure. The Eastern front ceased to exist. The Germans captured Riga and completed the conquest of the Baltic provinces. Peace was made with Ukraina, a new State created by secession from Russia. Finland also seceded and made peace. Both States came under German domination. Peace was also concluded with the Soviet Government of Russia and with Rumania, and in both cases the Teutonic empires and their allies obtained large territorial and other gains. Russia ceased entirely to be a military factor; and to save the country from being completely cut off the Allies landed forces on the Murman coast. In Asia the British gained notable victories in Palestine and finally captured Jerusalem. The campaign in Mesopotamia also proceeded satisfactorily. It has been during the fourth year of the war that the United States has developed into a first-class military power and reached the stage where it is becoming daily an ever-growing decisive element on the Western front. Finally, unity of command has been brought about, and today the French, British, Belgians, Italians, Portuguese and Americans are fighting under the supreme direction of General Foch.



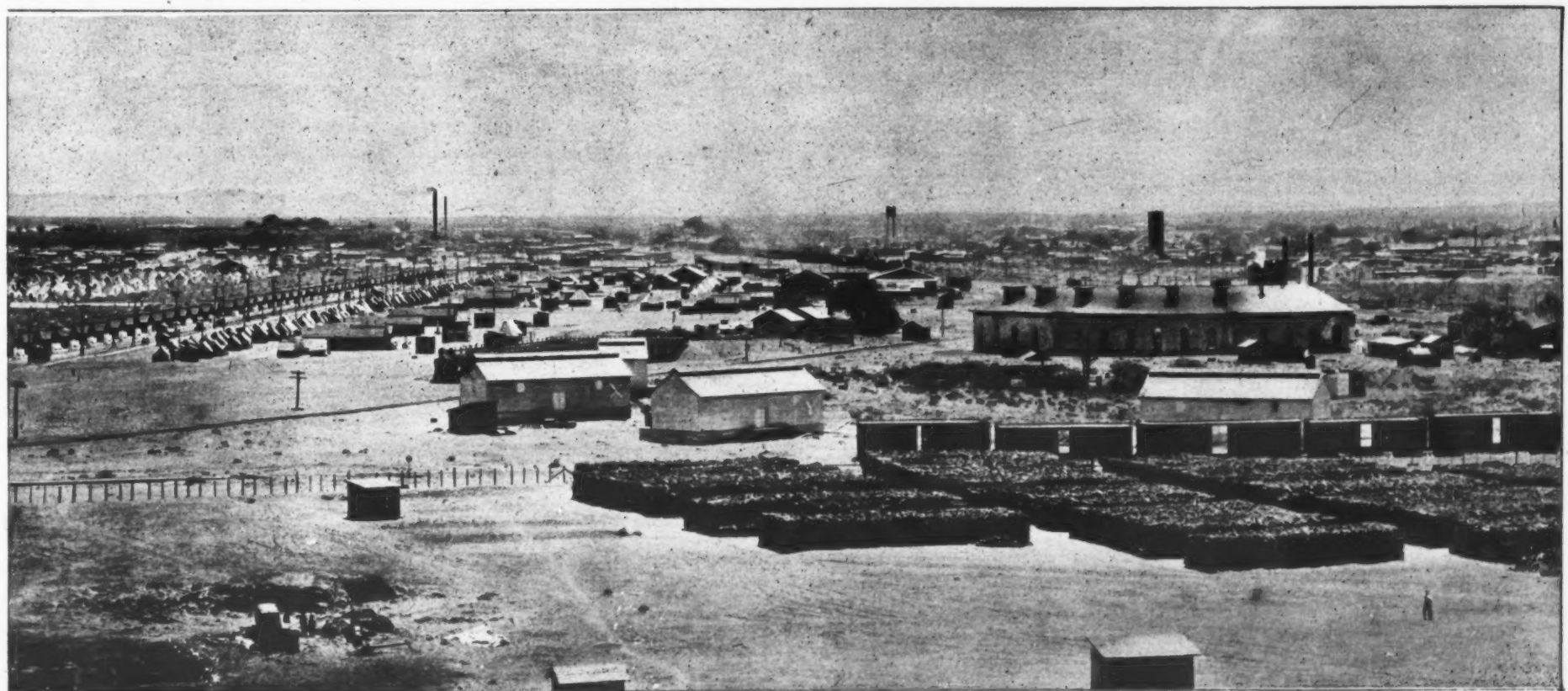
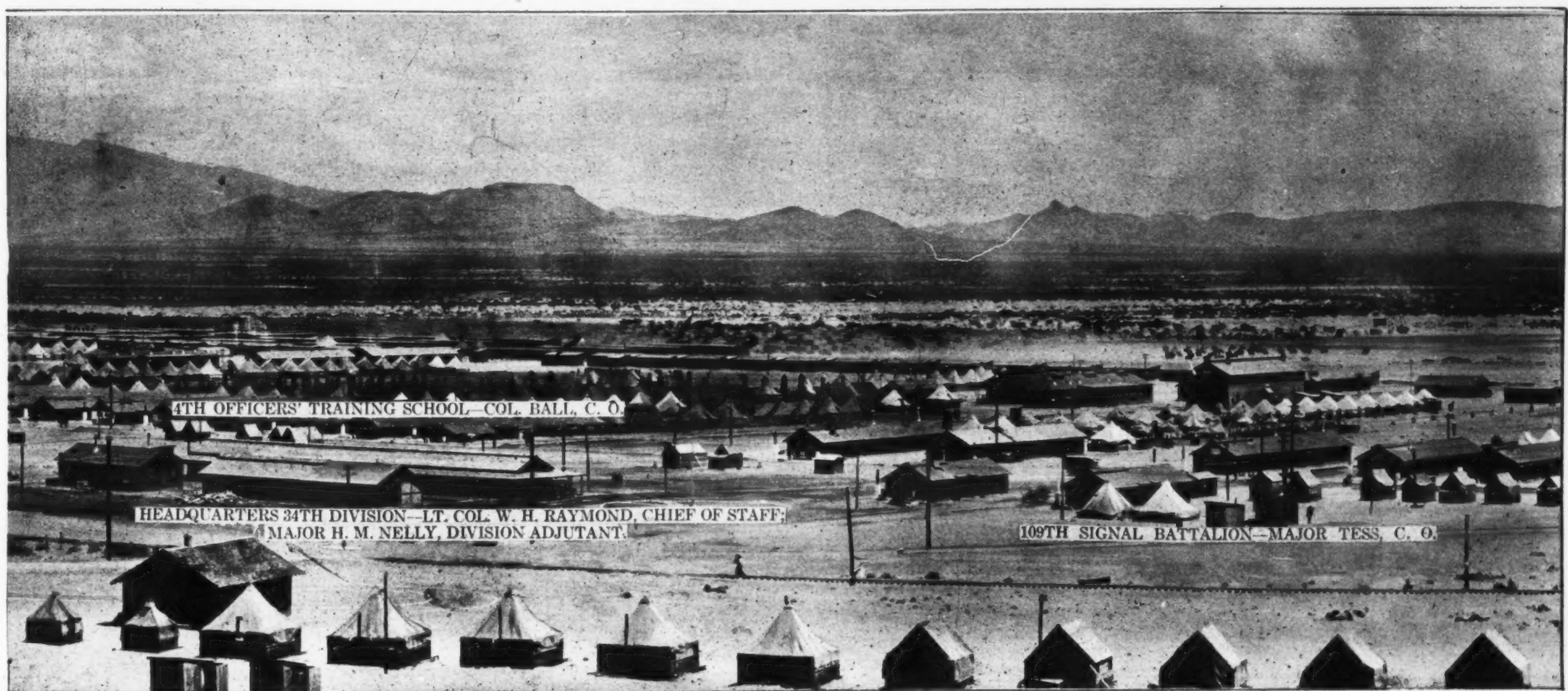
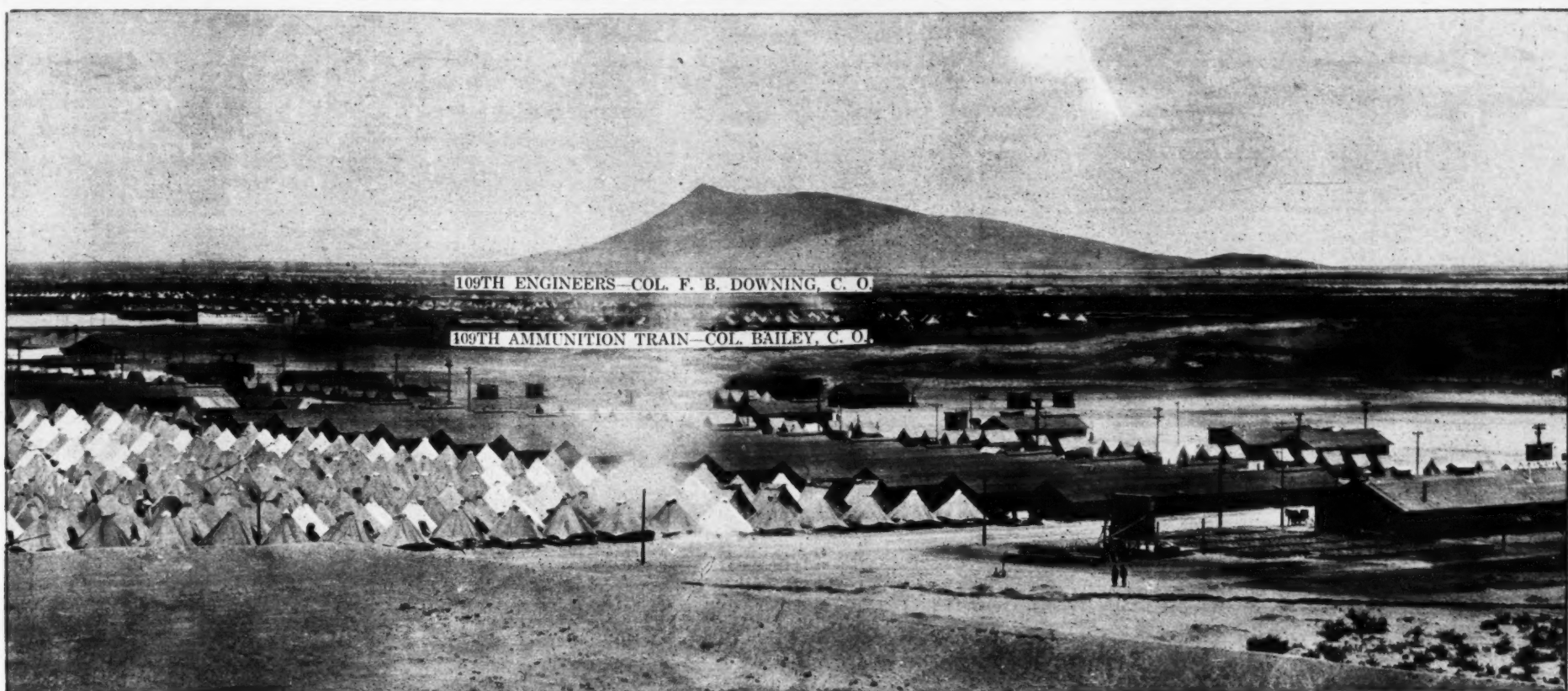
# A Panoramic View of Camp Cody, Where the 34th



*Camp Cody, When Originally Established Near Deming, New Mexico, Was Used for the Training of National There are Now*



# (National Guard) Division Has Been in Training

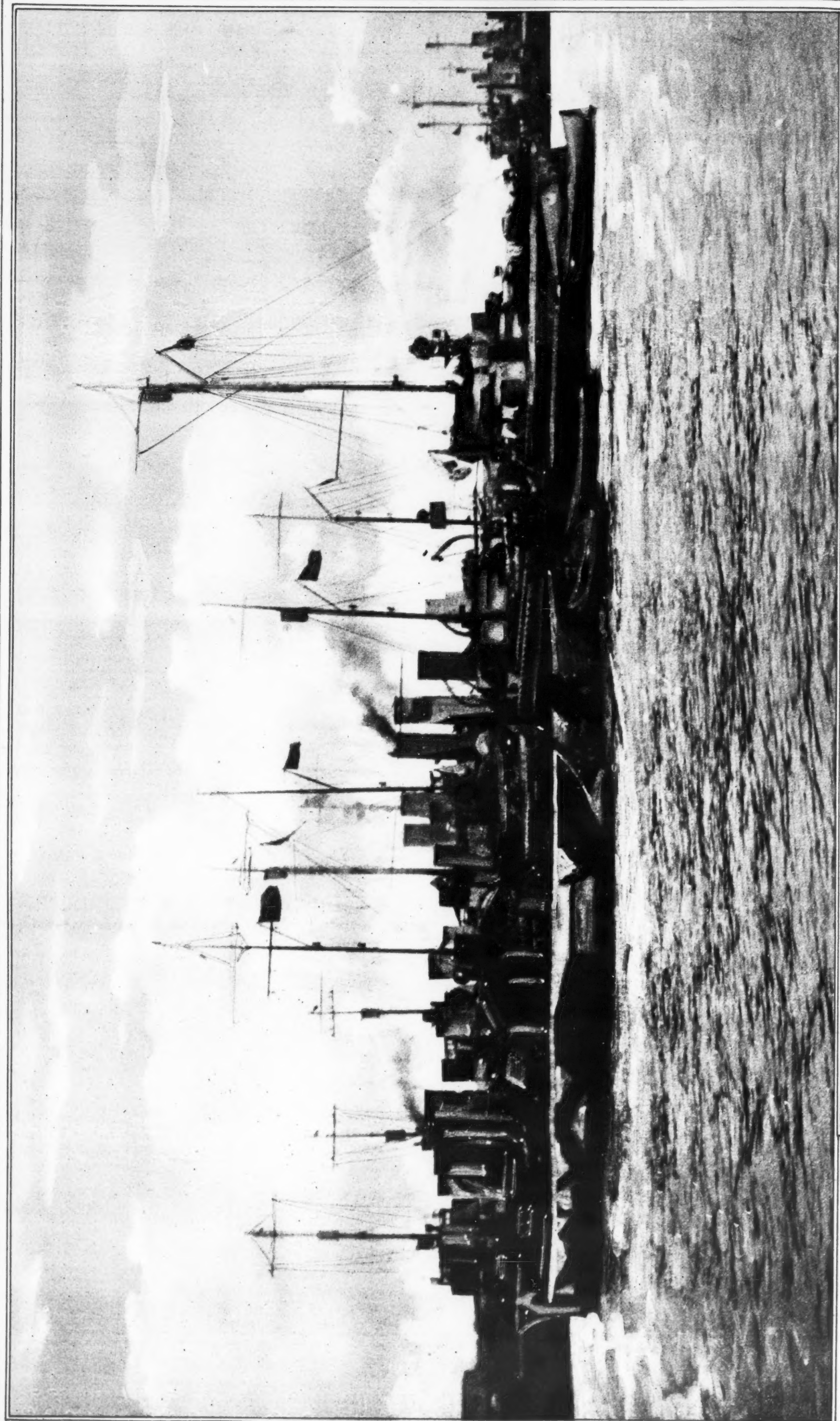


Guard Units from Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Many of the Men Who Were Quartered in France

(Ameron Newman Photo.)



American War Vessels that Are Making the Seas Unsafe for German Submarines



UNITED STATES DESTROYERS AND PATROL BOATS, OPERATING IN FRENCH WATERS, AT ANCHOR IN PORT.  
(© Underwood & Underwood)



# Beginnings of Intervention by the Allies in Siberia

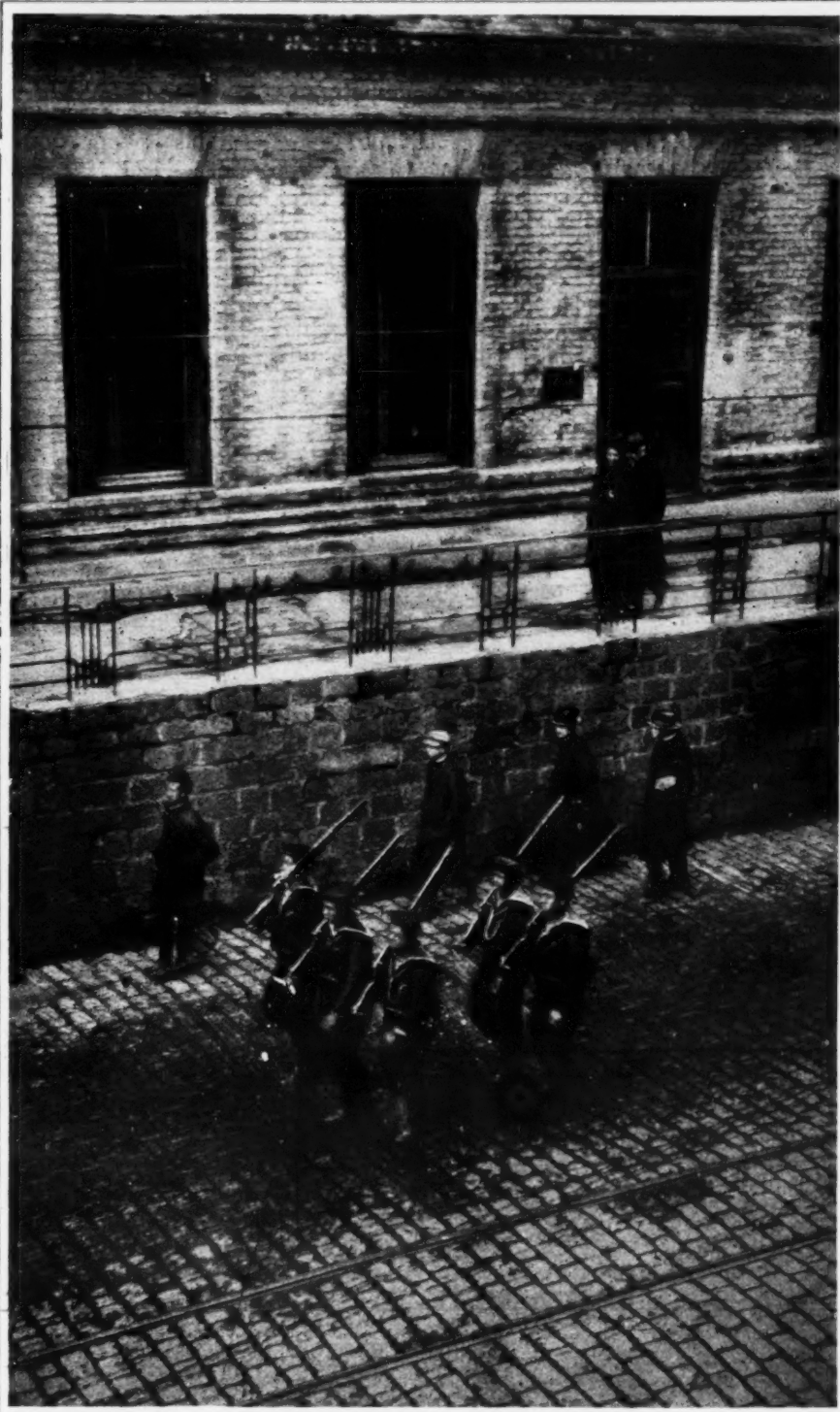


SEMEOFF (SITTING IN FRONT OF THE CAR AND WEARING COSSACK FUR HAT) AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF AT HARBIN, MANCHURIA.

**I**NTERVENTION in Russia, and particularly in Siberia, has been delayed because President Wilson has laid down certain conditions on which must be based any scheme of peaceful penetration of Siberia and military action designed to assist the Czechoslovaks in ridding Siberia of German-Austrian forces. At this writing (July 22) an official announcement by President Wilson is being awaited concerning the Government's plans, which are now understood to be agreed upon by the allied Governments concerned. The program provides only for American and Japanese military participation in connection with the Czechoslovak forces. Each nation is to send the same

comparatively small number of troops to occupy Vladivostok and hold it as a base for Czechoslovak military operations in the effort to rid Siberia of the hands of former German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners which are menacing Russian control of Siberia and which are believed to be but the nucleus of a larger German force intended to conquer that part of Russia. Another anti-Bolshevist force is that led by General Semenov, which numbers about 3,000 to 4,000, practically all former officers of the Imperial Russian Army, but apparently isolated at present from Eastern Siberia because the Bolshevik troops have destroyed all the bridges over the Amur, which is the southern border of Siberia.

(Photos from the Russian-American Agency of Commerce.)



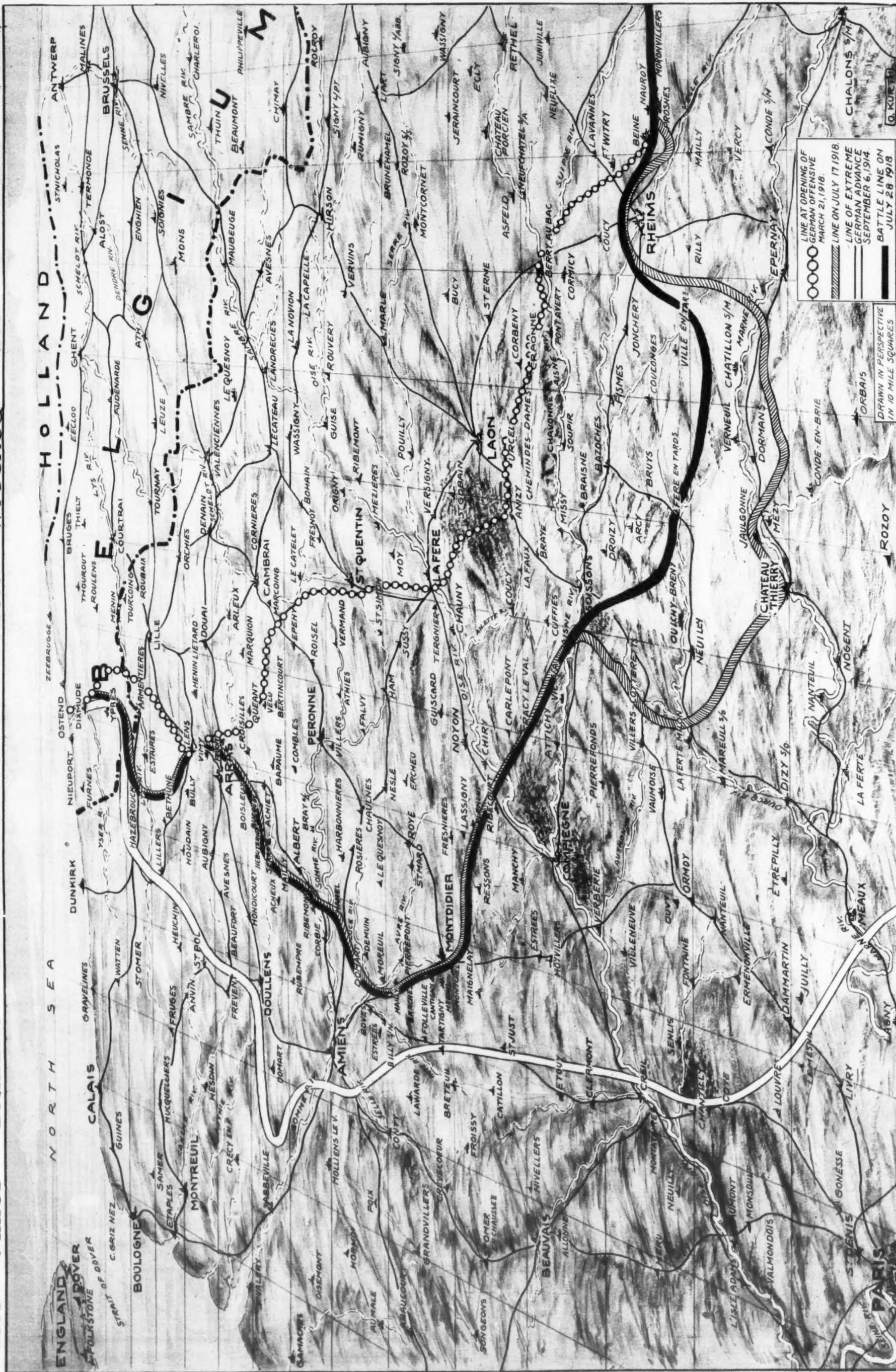
JAPANESE MARINES ON PATROL DUTY IN THE STREETS OF VLADIVOSTOK FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING DISORDER.



BRITISH MARINES GUARDING THE BUILDING AT VLADIVOSTOK WHERE THE BRITISH CONSULATE IS LOCATED. THE RUSSIAN SIGN ON THE BUILDING READS: "BRITISH ENGINEERING CO., SIBERIA, INC."

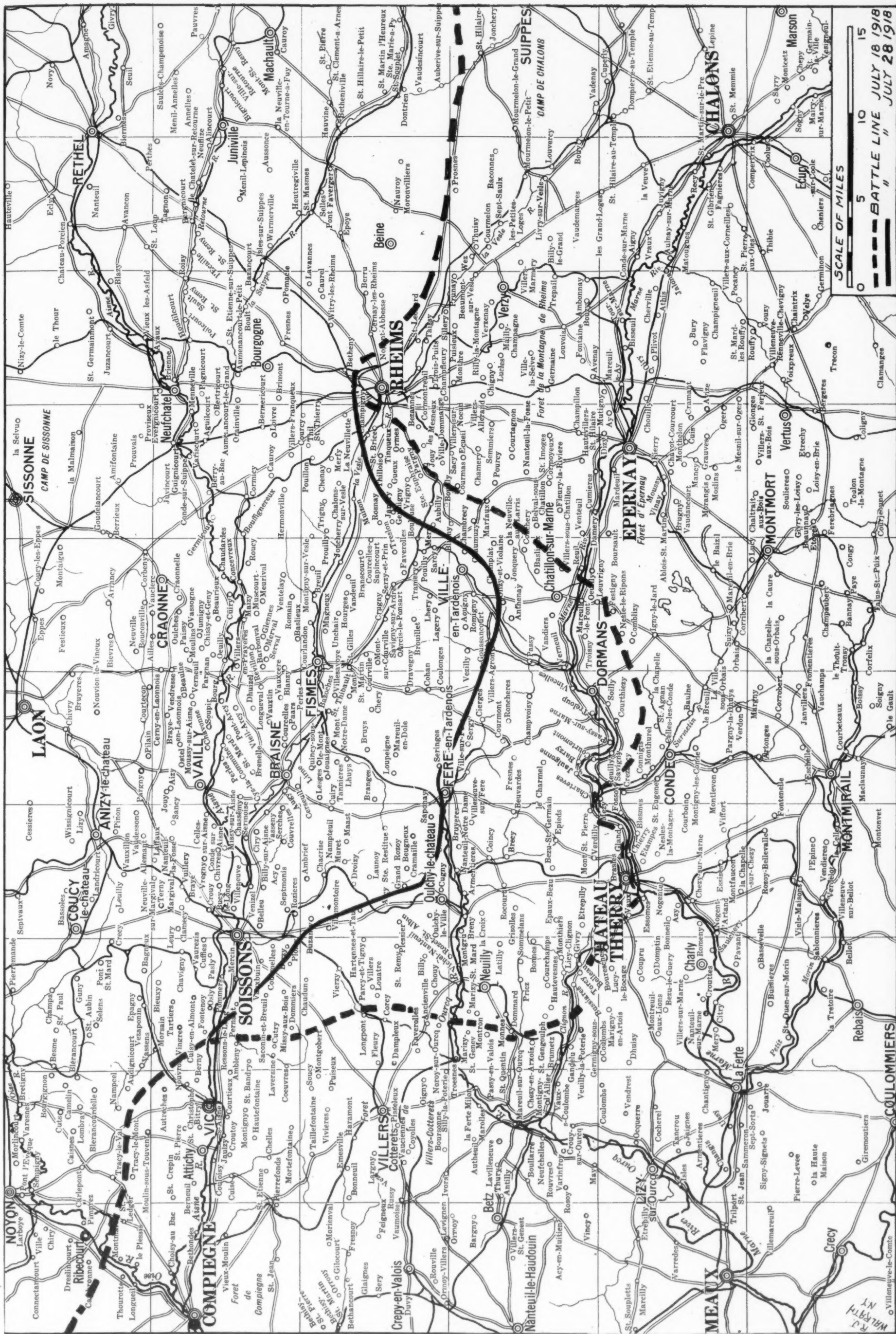


# The Allies' Brilliant Counter-Offensive Which Wrecked the Germans' Plans



PICTURE-MAP OF NORTHWESTERN FRANCE SHOWING THE VARIOUS STAGES OF THE FIGHTING SINCE MARCH 21, 1918.





DETAILED MAP OF THE SECTOR WHERE THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS HAVE SUCCESSFULLY OPENED A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.



# Our Nation's Roll of Honor



2d Lt. Clarence A. Dennis,  
Hackensack, N. J.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Leslie H. Groser,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Lt. Col. Robert J. Maxey,  
Missoula, Mont.,  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Lester L. Meyer,  
Glendale, Cal.,  
Died, Airplane Accident.



Lieut. Quentin R. Logie,  
New York City,  
Killed in Action.



Private Ben Brand,  
Logan, N. D.,  
Killed in Action.



Corp. William H. Delaney,  
Troy, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Corporal William Robbins,  
Bloomington, Ind.,  
Died of Wounds.



Sergeant Thomas R. Reath,  
Philadelphia, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Private James A. Burns,  
Wausau, Wis.,  
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Hasso Adolph Briese,  
Rice, Minn.,  
Killed in Action.



Pvt. Albert V. MacDougall,  
Cleveland, Ohio,  
Killed in Action.



Corp. George Alex Mincey,  
Ogeechee, Ga.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Mike Fishback,  
Cannelton, Ind.,  
Killed in Action.



Gunnery Sgt. Max Krause,  
Berlin, Wis.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Justin O. Lyell,  
Nashville, Tenn.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Henry Urbanowski,  
Detroit, Mich.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Clence St. John,  
Cleveland, Ohio,  
Died of Wounds.



Private James P. McKinney,  
Batesville, Ark.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Kenneston Parker  
Landers, Syracuse, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Private John L. Gardner,  
Tottenville, S. I., N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Romulus Meehan,  
La Salle, Ill.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Roswell F. Steeves,  
Ansonia, Conn.,  
Killed in Action.



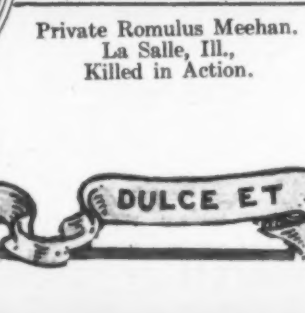
Private John B. McDermit,  
Collins, Miss.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private James K. Shoemaker,  
Waterbury, Conn.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Clarence R. Phillippi,  
Larue, Ohio,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Ernest L. Jasset,  
Newton, Mass.,  
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET

DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI



# Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Lieut. James Bernard Scarr,  
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.,  
Killed in Action.



Captain James A. Anderson,  
Summit, Ga.,  
Killed in Action.



1st Lt. Edmund L. Riesner,  
Houston, Tex.,  
Killed in Action.



Captain Edward O. Fleur,  
Des Moines, Ia.,  
Killed in Action.



1st Lt. Orlando C. Crowther,  
Canton, Ill.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Dosier Wren,  
Bethere, S. C.,  
Died of Wounds.



Corporal George Bell,  
Winchester, Idaho,  
Killed in Action.



Private Cecil C. Craig,  
Phillips, Okla.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Orlando M. Loomis,  
Sayre, Penn.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Jens C. Anderson,  
Clear Lake, Ia.,  
Killed in Action.



Corp. John Harvey Owen,  
Mattoon, Wis.,  
Killed in Action.



Pvt. Frank Hamilton Snow,  
Anniston, Ala.,  
Killed in Action.



Corp. Francis Joseph Dock,  
South Boston, Mass.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Thomas Dryden,  
Flemingsburg, Ky.,  
Killed in Action.



1st Sgt. Frank Lewis Glick,  
Ogden, Utah,  
Killed in Action.



Private George Frank Olive,  
Berry, Fayette County, Ala.,  
Killed in Action.



Private David H. Dobbs,  
Mathiston, Miss.,  
Killed in Action.



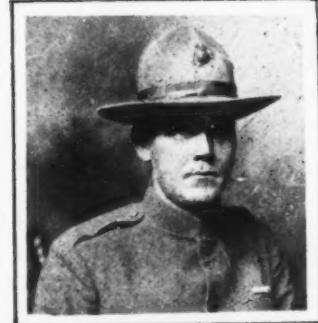
Pvt. Harold Alfred Brooks,  
Colgate, Wis.,  
Killed in Action.



Private John Hokanson,  
Portland, Ore.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Leon Campbell,  
Athens, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Alexander Halpain,  
Dallas, Tex.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Cirenus E. McCary,  
Chief, Mich.,  
Killed in Action.



Pvt. Warren Findley Hoyle,  
Shelby, N. C.,  
Killed in Action.



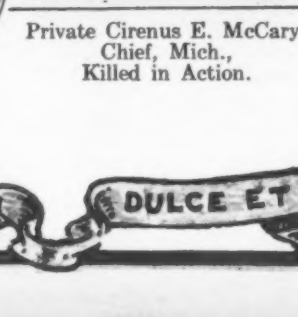
Private Harry King Cochran,  
Martin's Ferry, Ohio,  
Killed in Action.



Private Bruce C. Croft,  
Winterset, Ia.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Fred Ermyrn Lomax,  
Hohenwald, Tenn.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Axel G. Peterson,  
Missoula, Mont.,  
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET

DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI



## Ancient Babylon Occupied By British In the Present War



◆ The site of the ancient City of Babylon, capital of the Babylonio-Chaldean Empire, is now in the hands of the British as a result of the successful campaign in Mesopotamia. The place is sixty miles south of Bagdad, situated in an extensive plain on the Euphrates. The photograph shows the ruins of the principal citadel and the Lion of Basalt. ◆



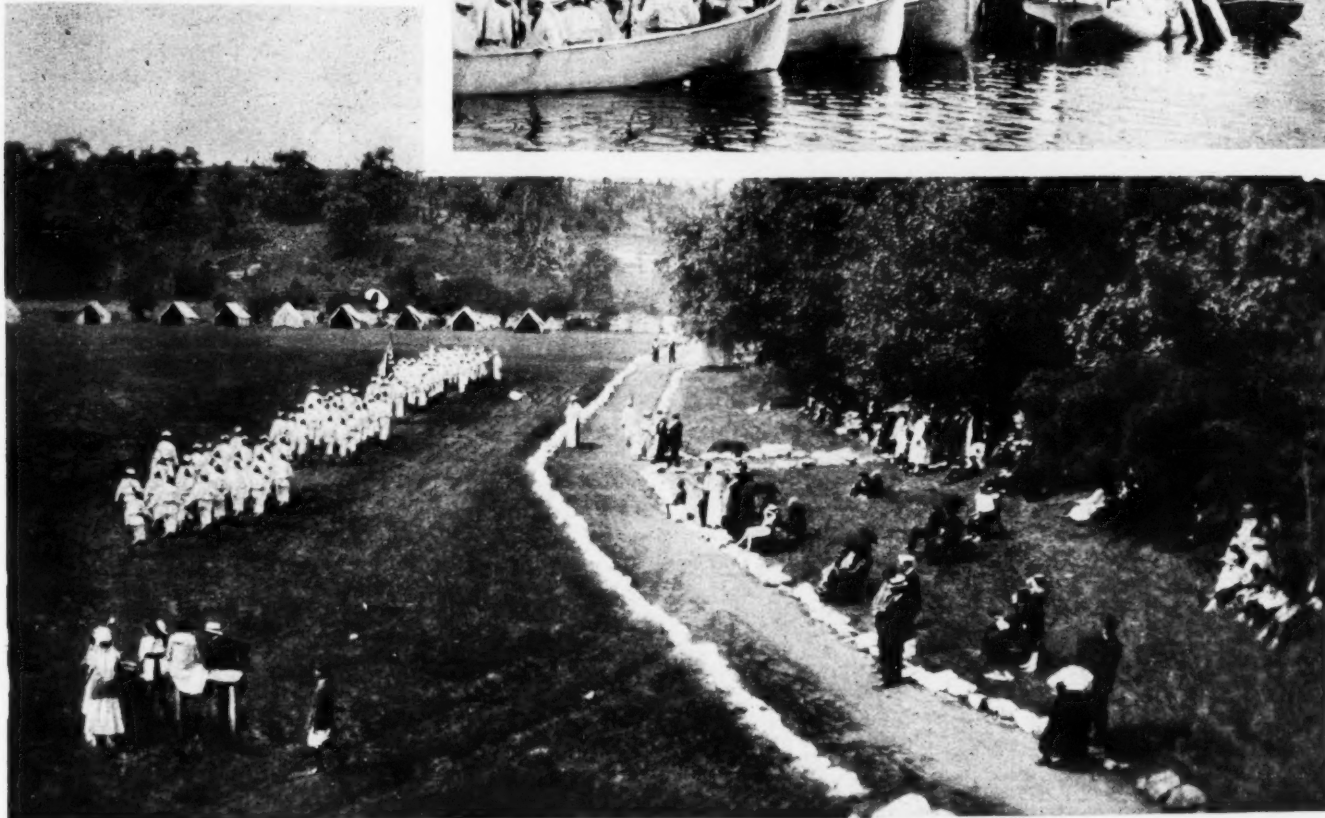
◆ The plain in which Babylon was situated as seen from the ruins of what is supposed to have been the Tower of Babel of the Scriptures, or the Temple of Belus described by Herodotus. Under British control the plain is once more being cultivated. ◆

*(British Official Photos, from Underwood & Underwood.)*



# A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War

How young America is getting ready to man the navy is illustrated in these photographs of life at Camp Dewey, near New London, Conn., where the training base of the Junior Naval Reserve is located. Boys getting ready for cutter drill are shown in one picture, and the camp and drill ground in the other.



A feature of the Junior Naval Reserve training base on the Thames River, near New London, Conn., is the old Indian trail which runs across the seventy-eight acres occupied by the camp.

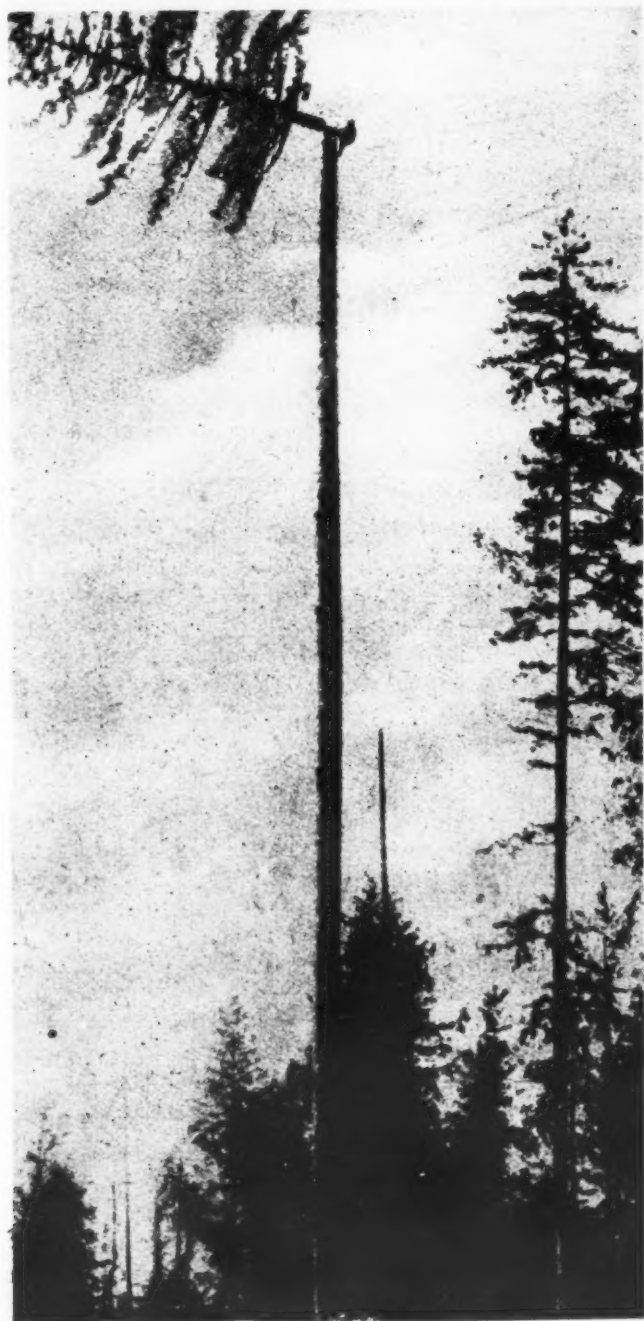


Gen. Noble, Chief of Personnel Division of Army Medical Department.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

## SELECTING 16,000 DOCTORS FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

UP TO DATE 16,000 physicians and surgeons have joined the ranks of the Government as medical officers, mainly for service in the Medical Department of the Army. The work of selecting these men and assigning them to the duties has been performed by Brigadier General Robert E. Noble, chief of the personnel division of the army Medical Department, who is expected to become Surgeon General if General Gorgas retires when he reaches retirement age in October.



Cutting Down Trees for Shipbuilding Purposes in the State of Washington. The Lower Branches Are First Cut Off, Then the Top, Before the Tree Itself Is Felled to the Ground. It Takes About Twenty Minutes to Bring Down One of the Big Trees Shown Here.



Jugoslavs at Washington, D. C., on July 4, 1918, Hoisting Their Flag of Unity for the First Time in America.



Maj. Gen. William C. Langfitt, Who Has Been Appointed Chief Engineer of the American Expeditionary Forces.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

## JUGOSLAVS AIDED BY AMERICA IN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

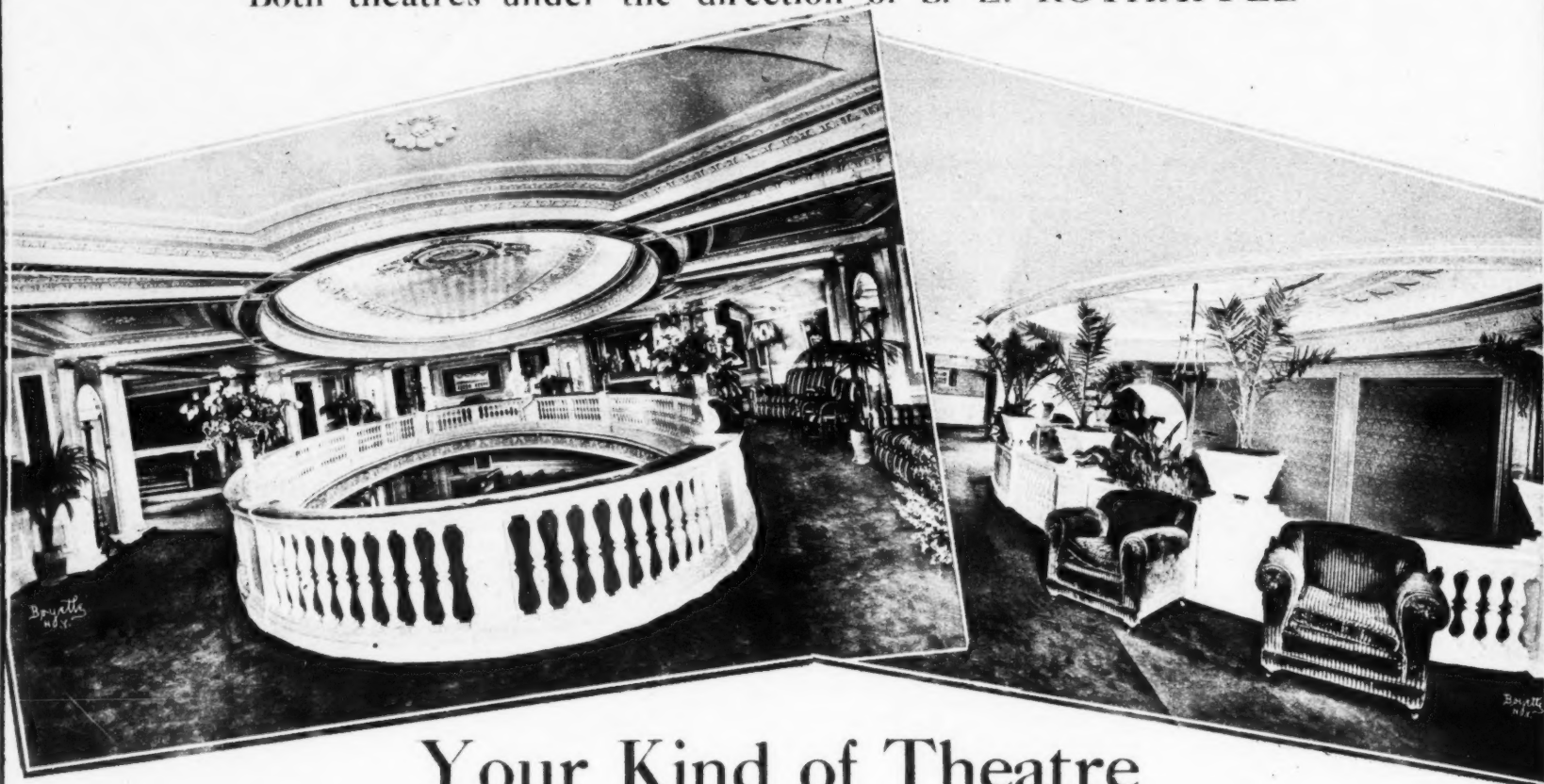
THE Jugoslavs (Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes), whose aim is their liberation from Austria-Hungary and their unification with Serbia and Montenegro, are receiving ever-growing support in the United States as their ideas and ideals become better known. Naturally, they in turn show their appreciation of American sympathy, and on July 4 took the occasion to raise for the first time their flag of unity at Washington with ceremonies which emphasized the bond between all democratic peoples. The Serbian Minister accredited to the United States Government made an eloquent plea for the establishment of a Yugoslav State as part of the peace settlement. Jugoslav it should be explained, means South Slav.



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